



CIAQ
Federal Interagency
Committee on Indoor Air Quality

[EPA, CPSC, NIOSH/HHS, DOE, OSHA/DOL]
[<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/ciaq/index.html>]

The CIAQ will next meet on **Wednesday, June 3rd 2009** (1:00–4:00 pm); visit the CIAQ website for details and directions to the meeting. Please direct your CIAQ related questions to the CIAQ Executive Secretary, Philip Jalbert (ciaq@epa.gov). Join the CIAQ listserve for meeting notices, minutes and other IAQ-CIAQ news; to subscribe, send an email to ciaq-subscribe@lists.epa.gov and leave the 'subject' line blank. These minutes include: (A) the final Agenda; (B) key words for these minutes; (C) requests-offers-opportunities; (D) Department-Agency updates/reports; and (E) Presentation Summary. The GAO discussion is a separate document (GAO Mold Discussion 18FEB09).

Attendance for this meeting-webinar: 85 (18 present and 67 remote).

(A) Final Agenda

Wednesday ~ February 18th 2009 ~ 1:00-4:00 pm

Welcome, Introductions & CIAQ News/Updates – *Anna Duncan & Phil Jalbert*
[EPA Meeting Room #152, 1310 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4113]

1 - Updates from CIAQ Member Departments & Agencies

- 1-HUD Housing & Urban Development, *Peter Ashley*
*Healthy Homes Work Group (HUD, EPA, DOE, NIEHS)
- 2-CPSC Consumer Product Safety Commission, *Joanna Matheson*
*Corrosion issues associated w/imported gypsum board/drywall in the Gulf States
- 3-USPS United State Postal Service, *Charlotte Parrish*
- 4-DOE Department of Energy, *Chris Early*
- 5-EPA Environmental Protection Agency, *Anna Duncan*
*Joint EPA, HUD, DOE IAQ project; National Radon Action Month

2 - Short Presentation. Communities in Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE); by Dennis O'Connor. The presentation is available on the CIAQ website.

3 – Discussion: GAO Mold Report. The focus will be on how best to implement the GAO recommendations in their recent report* on mold. Simply put, GAO recommended that EPA (and the Federal Agencies) use the CIAQ to: (1) help articulate and guide research priorities; and (2) help relevant agencies review (and make consistent) their existing guidance to the public.

NOTE: This discussion will be limited to a focus on identifying mechanisms, processes and tools for implementing the recommendations (coordination and review). The scientific uncertainties, gaps in research, and the health effects/impacts will not be debated in this meeting.

(B) Key Words, Phrases, Tags

The following key words, phrases and tags are intended to assist the reader locate topics of interest contained in these minutes; the agency associated with the topic is shown parenthetically, e.g., (CSPC).

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (HUD 1.2)
ASHRAE standard 62.2 (EPA 5.7)
Asthma, National Asthma Forum (EPA 5.3, 5.4)
Communities in Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)(section E)
Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 (EPA 5.6)

Federal Healthy Homes Working Group (HUD 1.1)
GAO Mold Report (<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-08-98>)
Healthy Homes (HUD 1.1)
Higher performing homes (EPA 5.7)
IAQ Management Plan (EPA 5.3, 5.5)
IAQ Tools for Schools (EPA 5.3, 5.5)
Lead Hazard Reduction Program (HUD 1.2)
Mold (see GAO Mold Discussion; a separate document in Word & pdf)
NAEPP (EPA 5.3)
National Radon Action Month (EPA 5.2)
Ozone-generating air cleaners (CPSC 2.2)
Portable generators (CPSC 2.1)
School Health Policy and Program Study (SHPPS)(EPA 5.3)
Schools IAQ Connector Listserve (EPA 5.5)
School Siting Guidelines (EISA Section 502)(EPA 5.6)
Ventilation rates (EPA 5.7)
Ventilation Research in New Residential Construction (EPA 5.7)
Web 2.0 technology (EPA 5.5)

(C) Requests-Offers-Opportunities

1-NIST: Contact Stuart Dols (301.975.5860, wsdols@nist.gov) if you are interested in helping to beta test CONTAM 3.0.

2-NIST: Contact Cindy Reed (301.975.8423, chreed@nist.gov) if you are interested in participating in an ASTM task group to develop an ASTM Practice for Assessing the Uncertainty of Measurements to Determine Volatile Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products.

3-USPS: Even though there is a fair amount of outside guidance on vapor intrusion, USPS is developing internal vapor intrusion guidance for management, environmental and safety staff and others. The USPS welcomes ideas, suggestions, etc. (POC: Charlotte Parrish; 201.714.5487, charlotte.parrish@usps.gov)

4-EPA/DOE/HUD/NIST/LBNL: The Ventilation Research in New Residential Construction group is interested in input from interested CIAQ partners regarding directions for the research, parallel research efforts that could be leveraged, and additional funding sources. (POC: David Price; 202.343.9447, price.david@epa.gov)

(D) Updates by CIAQ Member Departments and Agencies

- 1-HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control (OHHLHC)
- 2-CPSC, Consumer Product Safety Commission
- 3-USPS-United State Postal Service
- 4-DOE, Department of Energy
- 5-EPA, Environmental Protection Agency

1-HUD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Healthy Homes & Lead Hazard Control (OHHLHC)

1.1-Initial Meeting of the Federal Healthy Homes Work Group

On February 10th, 2009, the HUD OHHLHC organized and hosted the initial meeting of a "Federal Healthy Homes Working Group" with the goal of improving coordination and collaboration on healthy homes activities within the respective agencies. Representatives from the following agencies attended the meeting: the CDC, EPA, USDA, NIST, DOE, and NIEHS. The healthy homes concept is based on an integrated approach to the identification and control of multiple residential hazards and the promotion of building practices that result in improved residential indoor environmental quality. HUD's Healthy Homes Program has supported demonstration projects, research, and

outreach/education activities and it is expected that the Work Group will focus on these and other areas. Four task groups were formed and include: (1) Weatherization/Energy efficiency; (2) Marketing/Outreach; (3) Training, and (4) Research. The group plans to reconvene in May. (POC: Dr. Peter Ashley; 202.402.7595, Peter.J.Ashley@hud.gov)

1.2-HUD Anticipates Awarding Additional Lead Hazard Control & Healthy Homes Program Grants

The HUD OHHLHC will receive \$100 million in funds through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for HUD's "Lead Hazard Reduction Program". Funds will be awarded to some qualified but unfunded FY 2008 grant applicants that could not be funded because of insufficient funds. It is anticipated that funds will also be awarded to some FY2008 applicants to HUD's Healthy Homes Program as well.

(POC: Dr. Warren Friedman; 202.402.0000, Warren.Friedman@hud.gov)

2-CPSC, Consumer Product Safety Commission

2.1-Portable Generator project: the work is ongoing as previously reported; the contract with the University of Alabama is planned to conclude in June 2009 and the IAG with NIST is planned to conclude in December 2009 (POC: Janet Buyer, 301.504.7542).

2.2-Ozone-Generating Air Cleaner project: a staff package is proceeding through agency signoff.

(POC Treye Thomas, 301.504.7738).

(CPSC POC: Joanna M. Matheson; 301-504-7043; jmatheson@cpsc.gov)

3-USPS, United State Postal Service

Although there is a fair amount of generally available guidance on vapor intrusion, USPS is progressing on developing internal vapor intrusion guidance for management, environmental and safety staff and others. (POC: Charlotte Parrish; 201.714.5487, charlotte.parrish@usps.gov)

4-DOE, Department of Energy

Please welcome Chris Early to the CIAQ. Chris replaces Terry Logee as the DOE representative to the CIAQ effective with this meeting. (POC: Chris Early; 202.586.0514, chris.early@ee.doe.gov)

5-EPA, Environmental Protection Agency

5.1-Council on Healthy Homes: IED's Rick White represented IED in the initial meeting of the Working Group on Healthy Homes. This Work Group will bring together key federal and non-federal partners to establish a concerted national strategy to address housing-related health hazards. HUD has initiated this effort with EPA planning on being a major player in the effort. (POC: Rick White; 202.343-9335, white.rick@epa.gov)

5.2-January was National Radon Action Month: EPA's cooperative partners, states, industry and advocates for radon risk-reduction participated in making National Radon Action Month successful. More than 1,800 activities and events were held around the country, an increase of more than 100% over January 2008. These activities included more than 600 discrete instances of media coverage and the issuance of 114 proclamations by Governors, Mayors, City Councils and others local governments urging Americans to test and fix their homes. Visit www.epa.gov/radon, or RadonLeaders.org for more National Radon Action Month.

5.3-CDC, Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH): We have been collaborating with CDC's Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) to further analyze the 2006 School Health Policy and Program Study (SHPPS) data set. The manuscripts describing the findings of two analyses are now in the CDC clearance process.

In the first study, we used the recommendations from the NAEPP guidance "How Asthma Friendly is your School?" to benchmark school-level progress toward providing safe and supportive conditions in schools for students with asthma. This is the first time such an analysis has been undertaken. For some of the recommendations, 80% or more schools had the recommended policies or programs, including taking actions to maintain good indoor air quality.

For most recommendations, however, far fewer schools had the recommended policies or programs. Of particular concern is lack of a full-time school nurse, lack of instruction on asthma awareness for students, and lack of staff training on asthma. These data suggest that many students and staff may not know how to identify a student having an acute asthma episode, what to do for a student with asthma who needs assistance, and how to support students with asthma so they can better control their asthma at school.

From our work with schools, we know that IAQ Tools for Schools can be a driver for schools to begin to address asthma management. We will be looking to our network of school stakeholders for successful approaches to address the asthma awareness and education gaps that this analysis identified, and disseminating these best practices.

The second study looks more closely at the programs and policies schools are implementing to support good indoor air quality. We found that schools with an IAQ Management Program are significantly more likely to be taking key steps around moisture control, hazardous materials, smoke-free environments, integrated pest management, and staff training than schools without an IAQ Management Plan.

Just over half of the school in the US reported that they have an IAQ Management Plan and 85% of those schools use IAQ Tools for Schools. The results of this analysis suggest that efforts to promote adoption of a formal IAQ management program among schools without such a program will help move schools to implement important environmental risk reduction practices. These practices contribute to safer and healthier learning environments.

5.4-CDC, Air Pollution and Respiratory Health Branch. We have been collaborating with CDC's Air Pollution and Respiratory Health Branch to deliver a series of webinars on Program Evaluation Basics. The content is derived from the CDC Framework on Program Evaluation and these webinars have been attracting 200-400 participants. The webinars have been archived on the Communities in Action website (www.AsthmaCommunityNetwork.org).

We will continue the Program Evaluation theme at the National Asthma Forum. This year's Forum will be June 4-5 in Washington DC. Registration information is available through the Communities in Action website (www.AsthmaCommunityNetwork.org). Also on the website, you will find the call for applications for this year's National Environmental Leadership Award in Asthma Management. This competitive award is open to health plans, health care providers, and community asthma programs delivering comprehensive asthma care and providing environmental controls as part of that care. We will be hosting the Award Ceremony at the Forum.

5.5-Symposium

Analysis of the SHPPS survey has determined that over half of the nation's schools are now implementing IAQ management programs, with two-thirds of those schools basing their efforts on the EPA's *Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools* Program. According to further survey analysis, these schools particularly are reporting progress on environmental action indicators that directly relate to elements of a comprehensive IAQ management plan. It's these school IAQ management leaders that are participating in our Symposium and extending their knowledge to the school IAQ Network.

On December 4-6, 2008, EPA held its 9th annual *IAQ Tools for Schools (IAQ TFS)* National Symposium. Over 400 school representatives from across the nation attended this event in Washington, DC including superintendents, facilities managers, principals, teachers, nurses, and health professionals. The participants shared best practices for building and sustaining IAQ management programs in school districts. During this event EPA honored school districts for their achievements and innovative approaches to integrating IAQ issues into their curriculum and institutionalizing comprehensive IAQ management programs—3 schools received the National Excellence Award and 3 schools were recognized with the Model of Sustained Excellence Award.

The *IAQ Tools for Schools (IAQ TFS)* Program is employing Web 2.0 technology to help create dialogue in the schools community. We have launched a new Schools IAQ Connector Listserve that currently has over 200

members. This Listserve is available to anyone seeking active communication with school IAQ management stakeholders.

5.6-EISA Section 502 School Siting Guidelines.

Background. In December 2007, the president signed into law the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Federal Public Law 110-140), which in Section 502 of Subtitle E – Healthy High Performance Schools, required EPA to issue national voluntary model guidelines for school siting. The guidelines are to take into account: 1) the special vulnerabilities of children; 2) modes of transportation; 3) energy efficiency; and 4) potential use of the school as an emergency shelter.

The guidelines are required to be developed within 18 months of enactment, or June 19, 2009. However, the guideline development process got underway in December 2008, significantly shortening the time available to conduct a thoughtful and inclusive process. Nevertheless, EPA's intention is to expeditiously create a set of flexible and voluntary guidelines that will:

- (1) Help states, tribes, communities, site selection officials and the public understand and appropriately consider the many factors that influence selection of school sites;
- (2) Encourage the broadest community and planning involvement to address the many issues of school siting and financing to ensure community understanding, input and acceptance of school site selection.
- (3) Highlight existing state and local school siting best practices
- (4) Encourage development of school site selection options that serve children, staff and the broader community by:
 - (4.1) Evaluating prospective sites comprehensively for their potential positive and negative impacts on health, safety and the environment;
 - (4.2) Identifying opportunities to serve multiple community purposes (e.g., emergency shelters, joint school and public libraries, gymnasiums, playing fields, theatres or community gardens, etc.).
 - (4.3) Encouraging decision makers to think about capital budgets and long term operation and maintenance in costing estimates and decisions. Short and long term construction, operation and maintenance costs and benefits should be factored into design and construction decisions.
 - (4.4) Encouraging decision makers, where appropriate, to examine existing schools and the potential for renovation, upgrade, adaption and expansion before concluding new school construction is warranted.

EPA will consult with the Department of Education and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention early in the process. EPA also will engage a wide range of potential stakeholders and the public in an efficient and inclusive process designed to provide substantial opportunity for stakeholder and public input into the guidelines. As a first step in assisting states and other organizations, in November 2008, EPA launched an informational web page on school siting at: <http://www.epa.gov/schools/siting.html>. (POC: Bob Axelrad; 202.343.9315, axelrad.bob@epa.gov)

5.7-Ventilation Research in New Residential Construction

Status: Representatives from DOE, HUD, EPA, NIST, and LBNL have completed several conference calls to begin developing the research strategy and explore funding needs. Agencies have made verbal commitments of funding to accomplish the first-year portions of the project that will commence in 2009. Discussions of the overall research plan continue as well as discussions of additional funding in 2010. EPA's ORD is putting together the template language for Inter-agency Agreements to support the project. The group is interested in input from interested CIAQ partners regarding directions for the research, parallel research efforts that could be leveraged, and additional funding sources.

Issues: Two of the principle features of higher performing homes are (1) a tightened envelope to reduce the leakage of conditioned air for reasons of energy efficiency, and (2) the addition of mechanical equipment to provide the home controlled ventilation with outdoor air. Several issues relating to ASHRAE standard 62.2, the residential ventilation standard remain in flux. Three of them are: (1) what are the chemical pollutants in new homes of greatest concern and at what levels are they found; (2) what ventilation rates are necessary to lower the pollutant levels and provide

protection; and (3) what are the cost implications for energy of those ventilation rates (ASHRAE 62.2; Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-rise Residential Buildings).

To help answer these questions, the U.S. Dept. of Energy, the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) are designing a study with the following goals:

- (1) Determine if new U.S. homes have ventilation rates and IAQ consistent with current standards and guidelines;
- (2) Identify key indoor pollutants posing a health hazard in these homes and estimate the associated risks for the most important of these indoor pollutants; (determine where associated IAQ mitigations are most critical); and
- (3) Evaluate how various values of minimum ventilation rates will influence health risk and compliance with existing guidelines, and quantify the associated energy savings or costs. (POC: David Price; 202.343.9447, price.david@epa.gov)

(E) Presentation: Communities in Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE).

Dennis O'Connor (Office of Radiation & Indoor Air) gave an overview of the program, its mission and opportunities for participation. His presentation is available as a separate file with the minutes for this meeting on the CIAQ website. EPA has approximately \$3 million in competitive funding to award, with selected proposals to be funded via cooperative agreements. Previous CARE grant recipients have conducted projects that addressed radon, asthma, environmental tobacco smoke, mold, and more broadly, healthy homes and schools. Informational webcasts were held on February 24th and 27th. Visit www.epa.gov/care for details. (POC: Dennis O'Connor; 202.343.9213, Oconnor.Dennis@epa.gov)

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